

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG COTTON SPINNING, WEAVING & DYEING CO., LTD.
(In Vol. Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons who were Shareholders in the above Company on 20th October, 1914, and who have not yet applied for the corresponding allotment of shares in the YANZIER COOTON MILLS, LTD., Shanghai, to which they were entitled under an Agreement dated 26th October, 1914, that unless application for an allotment is made to me on or before 17th September, 1916, the said shares will be sold without further notice.

C. BERNARD BROWN,
Liquidator,
Alexandra Buildings,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1916. [931]

NOTICE

CERTAIN CARGO ex s.s. "THERESIAS" having arrived here per s.s. "ATREUS" Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS will attend at Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, on MONDAY, 4th September, to survey all damaged packages. Consignees of Cargo arrived are requested to have representatives present.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents
O. S. S. Co. Ltd. and C. M. S. S. Co. Ltd.
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1916. [932]

PUBLIC AUCTION

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of September, 1916, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at New Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 30th March, 1903.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot.	Register No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements (Approximate).	Containing (Approximate).	Area (Approximate).	Front Footage.
1	150	New Kowloon	150 feet by 150 feet	22,500 sq. ft.	22,500 sq. ft.	150 feet
2	151	New Kowloon	150 feet by 150 feet	22,500 sq. ft.	22,500 sq. ft.	150 feet
3	152	New Kowloon	150 feet by 150 feet	22,500 sq. ft.	22,500 sq. ft.	150 feet
4	153	New Kowloon	150 feet by 150 feet	22,500 sq. ft.	22,500 sq. ft.	150 feet
5	154	New Kowloon	150 feet by 150 feet	22,500 sq. ft.	22,500 sq. ft.	150 feet
6	155	New Kowloon	150 feet by 150 feet	22,500 sq. ft.	22,500 sq. ft.	150 feet
7	156	New Kowloon	150 feet by 150 feet	22,500 sq. ft.	22,500 sq. ft.	150 feet
8	157	New Kowloon	150 feet by 150 feet	22,500 sq. ft.	22,500 sq. ft.	150 feet
9	158	New Kowloon	150 feet by 150 feet	22,500 sq. ft.	22,500 sq. ft.	150 feet
10	159	New Kowloon	150 feet by 150 feet	22,500 sq. ft.	22,500 sq. ft.	150 feet

Hongkong, 4th September, 1916. [933]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"NORE"

Arrived Hongkong on 3rd September, 1916, from LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, BOMBAY AND STRAITS. Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1916. [934]

NOTICE

I HAVE This Day admitted M. A. L. ALVES as Partner in my business and the style of the Firm will henceforth be

A. GALLOTTI & Co.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1916. [935]

NOTICE

I, WALTER SINCLAIR, of 72, The Peak, Hongkong, Merchant and natural born British subject, originally of Swiss nationality, hereby declare that I have assigned and intend henceforth upon all occasions and at all times to sign and use and be CALLED and KNOWN by the SURNAME of SINCLAIR, in lieu of and in substitution for Siegle and that such change of name has been evidenced by a Deed Poll executed by me, dated the 11th June, 1916, and which has been enrolled in the Central Office for the Supreme Court of Judicature.

Dated this 24th day of June, 1916.
WALTER SINCLAIR.
Witness—
R. A. EDGAR, Solicitor,
Manchester. [936]

WANTED.

JAPANESE, 31 years of age, Married, Seeks position as General Work Assistant or Bookkeeper. Experience in Accounting, Staff of Bank and as Clerk of Shipyard. Full investigation courted. Salary to be settled after trial.

O. SAKAI,
Write—
No. 11, D'Almeida Street.
Hongkong, 18th August 1916. [937]

G. B. R. NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the name of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their papers at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1916. [938]

INTIMATIONS

BELLE VIEW HOTEL.

SHAUKWAN ROAD,
TELEPHONE NO. 907.

On SATURDAY, the 4th September,

and SUNDAY, the 5th September,

A GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS

will take place at the above Hotel, Commencing from 8 P.M. to 11 P.M.

Admission ... 50 Cents.

W. GALLAGHER,
Manager.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1916. [920]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR (\$1) per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1916, will be Payable on MONDAY, the 6th September, 1916, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 3rd September, to MONDAY, the 6th September, 1916, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 30th August, 1916. [913]

NOTICE

TO TINSMITHS AND KINDRED TRADES.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE, a quantity of slightly water-damaged open cases of TINPLATES.

1359 Cases 18" x 11" 124 sheets at 110 lbs. 374 " 20" x 10" 225 " at 150 "

For order to view apply—
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (S.S.) LTD.,
4, King's Buildings, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1916. [927]

FOR SALE.

3 HUMBER MOTOR-CYCLE and SIDE CAR. In first-class condition.

Apply—
No. 3,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1916. [928]

FOR SALE.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co's GODOWNS, Nos. 1 and 2, connected by covered alleyway—located on Section B Marine Lot No. 243, Kennedy Town, Crown Rent \$160.00 per annum, together with permanent STEEL PIER opposite Godowns, and upon which the Crown Rent is \$300.00 per annum.

STEAM LAUNCH "AMERICA" in first class condition, having been stripped and thoroughly overhauled in 1914.

2 BUOYS WITH THEIR MOORINGS, both in first class condition, having been recently thoroughly overhauled and relaid with new mooring chains.

For further information apply to—
R. C. MORTON,
Agent.
Hongkong, 24th August, 1916. [926]

SAVE YOUR BLADES

GIVE YOUR RAZOR A NEW LEASE OF LIFE.

Remember we do all kinds of grinding and edge making. We sharpen Clippers, Shears, Scissors, Pocket Knives, Surgical Instruments, etc.

75 Cts. per Dozen.

WE SHARPEN EVERYTHING.

CAMPBELL, MOORE & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1916. [927]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

16, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[922]

DRINK

ALLSOPP'S

BEER.

BRITISH PILSENER

BEER.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK.

MACGREGOR & C

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

15 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

[925]

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.

"QUARNDON," No. 16, THE PEAK two minutes from Tram, Furnished SEVEN ROOMS. From 1st November, 1915 Apply—
Russo-Asiatic Bank.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1916. [918]

TO LET.

HOUSES in "TORRES BUILDINGS," Kowloon. Cheap rental. Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROSECUTOR.
Hongkong, 26th August, 1916. [501]

TO LET.

THE Premises No. 88, SHAMEEN, B.C., Canton, comprising DWELLING HOUSE, GODOWNS and OUTHOUSES lately occupied by Messrs. F. BLACKHEAD & Co. Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 24th August, 1916. [919]

TO LET.

NORMAN COTTAGE, No. 2, Peak Road, 4 GOOD ROOMS. Immediate possession. Apply—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1916. [875]

TO LET.

HARPERVILLE, Garden Road, SEVEN ROOMS, Very Large Dining Room, immediate possession, house in excellent order. Tennis Court and Garden. Apply—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1916. [876]

TO LET.

FROM 1st September next, desirable SIX and EIGHT ROOMED Residences in Broadwood and Wong-Nel-Chong Roads, the latter commanding a Fine View of the Race Course.

For terms and particulars, apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1916. [767]

NOTICE.

TO LET—A HOUSE at Observatory Villas Kowloon. Apply to—
ARRATON V. APCAR & Co.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1916. [729]

TO LET.

WHOLE or PART SHOP in Chater Road. Apply—
CLARK & Co.,
Opticians.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1916. [705]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. GEORGE'S BUILDING Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour immediate possession. Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [99]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace Kowloon. Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1916. [48]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in Hanoi Road, Kowloon, and MAY ROAD, Hongkong, with possession in October next.

English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light, First Class Modern Apartments throughout, including Water Carriage System.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon. A FLAT in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon. Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings
Hongkong, 17th July, 1916. [858]

TO LET.

FROM 1st October next, OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road, at present in the occupation of Messrs. Denny & Bowley.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Connaught Road.

OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office.

56, THE PEAK "THE RETREAT," 21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD, GODOWNS, New Ferry, Kennedy Town, GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road. Apply, etc.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1916. [88]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers in all Bore and Size.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLER SHOT. From No. 10 to 5589, at \$5, \$7 and \$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AMMUNITION in Variety.

Inspection invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1916. [450]

INTIMATION

BY APPOINTMENT.

WATSON'S FORMAZONE.

(Registered.)

A Refreshing, Invigorating and Palatable drink, particularly suited for Tennis, Shooting and Bathing Parties.

PINTS \$1.00 PER DOZ.
SPLITS 60 Cts. " "

TRADE MARK
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
REGISTERED WATER MANUFACTURERS.
[13]
HONGKONG OFFICE: 101, DES VŒUX ROAD C.
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.
HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 4TH, 1916.

WEST RIVER CONSERVANCY

THE severity of the recent floods in the area traversed by the West River, following upon a similar though less serious visitation last year, has very naturally prompted many who sympathise with the victims to ask why some attempt has not been made to avert these calamities. Those who have responded so generously to the appeal for help that has gone up from the stricken districts for two years in succession have begun to feel that the relief which they were able to afford, though urgently needed, contributed, perhaps, to a spirit of inertia both on the part of the people and of their rulers, and that no systematic and sustained effort would be made to guard against these periodical inundations so long as it was felt that assistance could always confidently be relied upon in time of stress. It will, therefore, be learned with satisfaction that the preliminary steps are now being taken for dealing with the problem which the West River presents.

In the early part of the year Mr. H. VON HEIDENSTAM, Engineer-in-Chief to the Whampoo Conservancy Board, visited the district and made certain suggestions, as a consequence of which President YUAN SHI-KAI named Admiral TANG HSIA HENG as Director-General of the Kwangtung Conservancy Works. Captain G. W. OLIVERCROFT, of the Royal Swedish Corps of Engineers, has been appointed Engineer-in-Chief, and he is assisted by a staff of six engineers—one American, one Swede, and four Chinese.

The survey of the West River was commenced on June 1st, and up to date the work undertaken has consisted of levelling, current and water-level gauging, sounding of the river and its affluents, levelling of dykes, and other hydrographic and topographic work. In this task six surveying parties are engaged between Wuchow and Kungmoon. During August, most of the dykes along the West and North Rivers were visited, also, by the Director-General and the Chief Engineer, who found many of the dykes in a very bad condition, due mostly to neglect.

In view of the necessity of obtaining absolutely reliable data, and of economic considerations, the investigations are expected to extend over a period of twelve months. This has given rise to some little criticism. Not unnaturally, the desire has been expressed that something of immediate benefit should be undertaken, such, for example, as dredging and dyke-construction. A moment's consideration, however, will serve to convince even the uninitiated of the folly of pursuing such a course, which would be equivalent to putting the cart before the horse. No responsible engineering institution in the world, it may confidently be asserted, would begin works without first ascertaining by means of a survey what it was advisable to do and the best way of doing it. This preliminary is especially necessary in dealing with rivers, such as the West River, which carry alluvial matters in suspension, for haphazard dredging in one part of the stream might produce serious disturbances in other parts, and thus increase the evils which it is sought to remove. The delay involved in making a thorough survey is doubtless unpalatable to those who reside in the area affected and view with apprehension the possibility of a recurrence of their recent misfortunes, but it is the shortest and least expensive way to success.

Meanwhile, the work of patching up the dykes that were broken down in the recent inundation is proceeding under the auspices of the Relief Committee, who have very wisely adopted this means of enabling the destitute to earn their living. In future, no doubt, all such work will be entrusted to the Conservancy Board. Hitherto, the maintenance of the dykes along the West River has been left to the caprice of the various village communities, with the inevitable result that there has been no uniformity of action. As the dykes are inter-dependent, and industry in one direction is nullified by indolence in another, the obvious course is to place their upkeep in the hands of an engineering body who will take a thoroughly comprehensive and intelligent view of its responsibilities.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-day at 5 p.m.

News has just reached Shanghai of the death of Captain Rabier, formerly Chief of the French Police there, who was killed in action on June 30th in the Argentine district.

The V.R.C. Aquatic fete, postponed from the 28th ult., will be held this evening, commencing at 9 p.m. A band will be in attendance and half the proceeds will be devoted to the Cigarette and Tobacco Fund.

A Japanese paper says that thirty-two applications have been received by the Army Authorities for the grant by the Empress of Japan of artificial limbs and eyes. Four of them have come from German prisoners in the detention camps.

Mr. Lia Sin-seng, a millionaire of Hankow, has now commenced construction of huge buildings of foreign style between the rear of Tachimen and the Sin-seng road. These buildings are to be leased to merchants soon after their completion as shops.

A grand display of fireworks will take place at the Belle Vue Hotel, North Point, to-night and Sunday night, from 8 p.m. to 11 p.m., weather permitting. Special cars will run from the Post Office to North Point for the convenience of those who wish to witness the display.

The Howitt-Phillips Co., which was to have presented "The Land of Promise" last night, was unable to do so owing to the necessity for continuing its journey southwards in order to avoid losing steamboat connections. The Company, however, anticipates revisiting Hongkong next Spring.

A dispute as to the amount of instalments to be paid in an action at the Summary Court yesterday was quickly settled by the Chief Justice. The plaintiff asked for instalments at the rate of \$10 a month, but the solicitor for the defendant offered only \$5. His lordship made an order for the payment of \$7 per month.

According to the latest report, says the N.C. Daily News, there are at present in the employment of the Chinese Government at Peking six foreign advisors of Japanese nationality, two of American nationality, four of British nationality, four of French nationality, three of Belgian nationality, two of Dutch nationality, and one of Russian nationality.

A pianoforte recital is to be given by Mr. Deenan Fuller at the Peak Club this evening in aid of the St. John Ambulance Association War Fund for the wounded.

At a meeting of the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements last week the Colonial Secretary laid on the table a statement of the actual revenue of the Colony for the year 1914 on which Defence Contribution is payable. This showed that the revenue assessable for Defence Contribution is \$13,113,517, 20 per cent. of which amounts to \$2,022,703.

The revenue authorities at Singapore last week discovered on the Holt steamer *Alceus* from Europe, 45 large tins of opium and chandu behind three water-tight doors in the stokehold. The tins found showed signs of having previously been hidden under coal in the bunkers. There were in all 919 lbs. of opium and thirty-five 5-tail tins of chandu, valued at \$7,000.

"It was very foolish of you to borrow money on your small salary," said the Chief Justice to a young man named E. Antonio, who was defendant in a money-lending action mentioned in the Summary Court yesterday. Defendant, against whom a claim for \$85 was made, said he was very sick at the time and needed the money. Plaintiff came to his office on the 1st August and he paid him \$5 interest. Plaintiff took the money and then took out a writ against him. Defendant was ordered to pay at the rate of \$5 a month.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate from the Manila Observatory at 1 p.m. yesterday:—
Cyclone or typhoon E. of Balintang Channel, almost stationary.

SUMMER TENNIS.

SOME SECOND ROUND RESULTS.

Owing to the recent unpropitious weather the Men's Doubles which are being played in connection with the Hongkong C.C. have been delayed. The second round was to have been concluded yesterday, but it has only been possible to play off four of the games. These resulted as follows:—

C. W. Sewell and C. C. Stark (rec. 1/6), beat L. A. Laughlin and F. Bavington (rec. 3/6), 6/3, 5/4.

E. Abraham and W. H. Vivenash (owe 3/5), beat K. Brashay and N. L. Smith (scratch), 6/3, 6/1.

R. F. Hall and A. Whitmarsh (owe 15), beat L. N. Murphy and F. W. Cary (owe 15/3), 7/5, 9/7.

S. E. Green and Dr. Lindsay Woods (owe 15/3), beat H. E. Muriel and E. L. Sim (rec. 1/6), 6/1, 2/6, 6/0.

POLICEMAN AND INDIAN MONEY-LENDER.

QUESTION OF SPECIAL DEFENCE.

At the Summary Court yesterday, Surain Singh, a watchman employed by A. S. Watson & Co., sued Ernest Carpenter, a Constable in the Hongkong Police Force, for \$174, being as to \$160 due under a promissory note, dated December 21st, 1914, and as to \$24, interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per month.

Mr. Gardiner appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. Shenton represented the defendant.

At the outset Mr. Gardiner remarked that at 11 o'clock that morning he had been served with a notice of special defence which was going to be raised by the defendant under Section 3 of Ordinance 16 of 1914, relating to the registering of money-lenders. When a special defence was to be raised twenty-four hours' notice should be given, and he had not had an opportunity of seeing his client with reference to the special defence. His friend's special defence was that the money was not loaned at a registered address. In view of that he asked for an adjournment of the case.

Mr. Shenton said that he himself only came into the case at 11 o'clock that morning, and he immediately gave notice to the plaintiff's solicitor, who, he thought, would not be embarrassed in any way, though he intended to rely on the special defence.

Eventually his lordship decided to adjourn the case, and awarded plaintiff costs of the adjournment.

THE WAR.

"SUBSTANTIAL ACHIEVEMENT" IN GALLIPOLI.

IMPORTANT TACTICAL POSITION GAINED.

RUSSIANS' SPIRITED RESISTANCE.

FOUR TURKISH TRANSPORTS SUNK.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON WESTERN FRONT CONTINUES.

THE NEAR EAST

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GALLIPOLI OPERATIONS.

IMPORTANT TACTICAL POSITION GAINED.

LONDON, September 2nd.

Always remembering the caution of General Sir Ian Hamilton against premature exultation in connection with progress in Gallipoli, it is evident that the latest despatch marks a substantial achievement and the gaining of an important tactical position. The Army at Suvla Bay is now satisfactorily linked up with the Australasians. The position in the new zone is undoubtedly promising.

IMPORTANT EMINENCE CAPTURED.

PARIS, September 3rd.

A communiqué regarding operations at the Dardanelles records that there was a calm in the southern zone in the last week in August, but the British engaged in some successful fighting in the northern zone that placed them in possession of an eminence, which had been keenly contested, westward of Biyuko Anafarta, some four miles across the Peninsula.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FEROCIOUS FIGHTING IN GALICIA.

RUSSIANS BEAT BACK ATTACK AFTER ATTACK.

LONDON, September 2nd.

Every account emphasises the ferocity of the fighting in Galicia. The enemy's attack was delivered along the whole line and had the double object of clearing the Russians out of Galicia and pushing them back from the frontier of Roumania.

The advance was undertaken by part of General Pfander's five Army Corps. Some of the hardest fighting occurred on the river Bug near Baely and Kamen, ten miles south-east of Buczak, where the enemy at six o'clock on Sunday morning sent forward about a regiment to storm a height but the attack was foiled by the Russian artillery. A couple of hours later the attack was renewed, in conjunction with broad flanking movements north and south of Baely and Kamen, but this again failed. During the night the enemy, who had been reinforced, desperately tried to capture the eminence and by 11 o'clock in the evening had delivered five separate assaults, which were all repulsed with heavy losses. Undeterred by these checks, the enemy made three further attacks before five o'clock in the morning, but they were always repulsed with enormous losses.

Simultaneously flanking movements south of Baely and Kamen were repulsed. A force of the enemy, advancing from the upper stretches of the Zlotalipa, south of Zlocow, attempted to force a passage over the Strypa and was almost uniformly repulsed.

On the following day the Russians assumed the aggressive ten miles further south, near Burkanoff. The enemy made nine attacks between nightfall on Sunday and ten o'clock on Monday morning, but here, too, his efforts to cross the Strypa were unsuccessful.

RUSSIAN PROGRESS.

PETROGRAD, September 3rd.

There is no important change on the Riga and Dwina front, says a communiqué. German night and day attacks on the 1st and 2nd in the region of Friedrichstadt were repulsed. The Russians are successfully progressing between the Seventia and Vilna rivers and are approaching Wilkonir. Russian cavalry on the 1st carried two villages near Szirwinty. The Germans fled in disorder.

The Russians are likewise progressing along the right bank of the Vilna. The situation between the Vilna and the Niemen is generally unchanged. The enemy's main efforts have been directed along the Olita and Merez road, where several obstinate German night attacks were repulsed.

The Russians, after holding the enemy near Grodno during the evacuation of this point, crossed to the right bank of the Niemen in the night of the 2nd inst. There is no change south of Grodno to Pripet.

The Russians, after fierce fighting along the bank of the Stry in the region of Lusk retreated on the front Olyka-Radziwillof. Nevertheless we captured several hundred prisoners and some machine-guns.

The Russians in Galicia, in conformity with other movements, have occupied new positions, facilitating rearward actions.

Our rearwards at Zborow and at the mouth of the Strypa severely punished the enemy. The Russians resumed a partial offensive, capturing prisoners, machine-guns, and much material.

RUSSIANS CONTROL THEIR RETIREMENT.

PARIS, September 3rd.

The Russian success in Galicia shows that the Russian Armies remain masters of the conditions of their retirement and continue capable of assuming the offensive whenever circumstances are favourable.

RUSSIAN ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

PETROGRAD, September 3rd.

General Ruskay has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the defensive armies in the Northern region, and General Yanushkevitch, Chief-of-Staff to the Grand Duke Nicholas, has been appointed Assistant Viceroy in the Caucasus, having replaced General Aleckeff. The latter is reputed to possess one of the keenest intellects in the Russian Army, and is a student as well as a soldier. He is one of the discoveries of the campaign, to the success of which in the initial stages in the south he largely contributed. The appointment of General Ruskay shows that he has recovered from the severe illness which followed his historic exploits in the first half of the war. General Yanushkevitch practically becomes Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus, and is the youngest officer of his rank in Russia.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SUBMARINE PIRACY.

LONDON, September 3rd.

The small steamer *Savona* has been sunk. Three persons are missing.

AMERICA AND SUBMARINE WARFARE.

NOT SATISFIED WITH GERMAN ATTITUDE.

WASHINGTON, September 3rd.

Count Bernstorff's notification in response to a request for a written confirmation of the oral communication of August 27th says that his instructions contain the following passage: "Liners will not be sunk without warning and without ensuring the lives of non-combatants, provided that liners do not attempt to escape or resist."

Mr. Lansing subsequently informed the Press that Germany had agreed to warn, visit and search merchantmen before attacking, but the fact that the written communication was confined to liners causes uneasiness among the American Press, which demands that neutrals aboard all vessels, whether passengers or crew, shall be accorded the same treatment. Both the English and American papers connect the climb-down with the statements of the Admiralty on August 26th, and of Lord Selborne on August 27th, and the impossibility of the German Government revealing to the German people their failure in the submarine blockade, from which they have taught them to expect so much.

PIRATES HAVE ANOTHER LEAN WEEK.

LONDON, September 3rd.

It is officially announced that three steamers, altogether amounting to 6,767 tons, have been sunk during the week ending the 1st September.

VON TIRPITZ'S PROLONGED HOLIDAY.

LONDON, September 3rd.

A Berlin telegram says that Admiral von Tirpitz has a nervous break-down, necessitating a prolonged holiday.

MORE TURKISH TRANSPORTS DESTROYED.

BRITISH SUBMARINES' FINE WORK.

PARIS, September 3rd.

A communiqué says that besides the transport sunk by a French aeroplane at the anchorage of Acha Shitman there must be added two transports, torpedoed by British submarines, and two others torpedoed between Gallipoli and Nagara.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ARTILLERY STILL ACTIVE.

PARIS, September 3rd.

To-day's communiqué says there were only some artillery actions and grenade fighting on the Western Front.

EFFECTIVE ARTILLERY WORK.

PARIS, September 3rd.

The evening communiqué says:—We effectively bombarded the enemy's batteries and camps in Belgium. Fighting with aerial torpedoes and grenades has occurred at sapsheids in Artois. French batteries silenced German batteries between the Somme and the Oise. There was a fierce mutual bombardment on the Aisne, in Champagne, and Argonne, while there were cannonades of lesser intensity in Lorraine and the Vosges.

BELGIAN ARTILLERY SCORES.

LONDON, September 3rd.

A Belgian communiqué reports a recrudescence of the activity of enemy artillery at Ramscapelle, Pervyse, and Noordchoote. The Belgian artillery replied, scoring several direct hits.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AUSTRIAN ARTILLERY OVERCOME.

ROME, September 3rd.

A communiqué says there have been vigorous artillery duels in the Alpine districts. The Italians exploded an ammunition depot in the Sexten Valley, and also overcame the enemy artillery in the Seebach Valley, beyond the Predil fortifications. The enemy abandoned trenches in Carnia and Carso, leaving corpses.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ACCIDENT TO "RANJL."

LONDON, September 3rd.

The Jam Sahib of Nawanganar (more popularly known as "Ranjil") was visiting England in connection with Military matters and was invited to shoot at Crosscliff. He was struck by a few pellets from another guest's gun, but continued shooting. It was afterwards found that the injury was serious and he may lose the sight of his right eye.

THE POPE AND PEACE.

WASHINGTON, September 3rd.

Cardinal Gibbons has handed President Wilson a message from the Pope regarding peace.

SWATOW NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

SWATOW, August 30th.

DEPARTURE OF THE FRENCH CONSUL. We are sorry to announce that our French Consul (Mr. Fréer) has left our Port. We shall miss both him and Madame Fréer, both of whom were popular, and deservedly so.

THE WEATHER.

In this warm season our community is somewhat broken up for they are endeavouring as best they can to "escape the heat" as the Chinese say. One is surprised to note that the Chinese, whether rich or poor, make very little attempt at getting away from the heated, sultry temperature of Swatow. But they do not mind the heat as we do. And they exert themselves as little as possible. I seldom hear a Chinaman complain of prickly heat! August has been a very hot and sultry month, enough to test the powers and patience of the strongest.

A NOTORIOUS BANDIT.

Recently one more notorious bandit has been captured. He was a native of a place called "New Market," a few miles from Kityang. To improve his appearance he got himself tattooed over his body with the characters Chang Nyen Su, his own assumed name. On entering on his career he grew more and more daring, gathering a band of desperadoes around him. He gradually became the terror of his neighbourhood. People reported him to the authorities and on learning of the desperate character he bore a reward of one thousand dollars was offered to his captor. Companies of soldiers over and over again were frustrated in their attempts to seize him. The dazzling prize offered for his capture appealed to some young men, who, learning of his whereabouts, suddenly pounced upon him in an unguarded moment and overpowered him. They bound him hand and foot and fearing his escape barbarously houghed his legs so that he could not use them any more. Fearing that they were going to put him to death he reminded them that if they did not hand him over alive to the authorities they would not receive their reward. Gradually the neighbourhood is being got rid of these "daring, reckless, murderous fellows. Since the above was written eight more desperadoes have been seized and court-martialled. The clan to which these men belonged is very powerful in this neighbourhood. It is owing to this fact that these fellows are so difficult to run to earth.

BUBONIC PLAGUE.

Quite a number of large and small villages suffer terribly from bubonic plague. It is strange to learn how the fearful people endeavour to get rid of these pests. We hear that in some districts the people die like flies. The chiefs of the villages meet and take counsel together how to exorcise the tormenting demons. They, in one instance, call up the remnants of Buddhist teaching which counsel to avoid taking the life of any creature. In another instance they apply Taoism in its present day extravagance: representatives of the people are sent to set shrines to offer fragrant incense and to utter forms of prayer. The superstitious critic, who may be termed Confucianist, declares in opposition to all this that the spirits controlled by the powers of life and death are severally at their beck and will and act independently of each other and that the plague demon rears his own time. In all this one can read how much the intellectual life of China is dominated by the spell of fatalism. It may be truly said that fatalism is due in a large measure to the slow progress of China in matters of sanitation and various other social problems.

THE AIM OF CHINESE PUBLICISTS. The sole aim of the Chinese publicist at present and for a considerable time has been to foster the idea that as a nation they are covered with unspeakable shame, so that when the President of the Republic refers in public to its reality we need not be surprised. It is natural being Chinaman of Chinamen as he is, that he should be tainted with the same spirit as his fellow countrymen.

TALE OF A DOG.

OASE AT THE MAGISTRACY.

At the Magistracy yesterday Dr. K. B. Weigelsberg, 4, The Albany, was summoned before Mr. Lindsell by Mr. M. J. D. Stephens for unlawfully having an unmuzzled chow dog on Bowen Road, "which dog ferociously attacked Mr. Stephens' dog." Mr. Leo d'Almada defended.

The Magistrate informed the complainant at the outset that he had eliminated that part of the summons which alleged that the defendant's dog had ferociously attacked and bitten complainant's dog, as that was not a criminal offence.

Mr. Stephens gave evidence that he was walking along Bowen Road, his wife accompanying him; when the defendant's dog suddenly flew at witness's dog and bit it on the back. He could not swear that the muzzle of defendant's dog was hanging on to its neck, but he could say positively that at the time the dog bit his dog the muzzle was loose on the neck.

Mr. d'Almada—I suppose you must have seen a good many dog fights, Mr. Stephens. That is an absurd question. I have not seen many dogs fight, but I have seen your dog fighting mine and it bit him very badly.

Mr. d'Almada—I think you merely infer from the fact that your dog was bitten that the muzzle was loose.

Complainant further said that after the occurrence he went to Mrs. Harker, of The Albany, who admitted that the dog was not properly muzzled.

Mr. d'Almada—Before you went to see Mrs. Harker had you already decided to take out this summons? I will not answer that question. It had nothing to do with my intentions in the matter.

Mr. d'Almada—It has a bearing on the matter, because if you had intended to bring this summons I do not think you should have seen Mrs. Harker and questioned her. Is it a fact that you have brought this summons because your dog was bitten?

Complainant (excitedly)—No, it is not the case. I brought the summons because the dog was not muzzled.

Mr. d'Almada—Would you bring a charge against the owner of any dog which you might find muzzled?—That has nothing to do with the case.

Mr. d'Almada—Don't get excited, Mr. Stephens. Pray calm yourself.

Mrs. Stephens gave evidence in support of the complainant, and declared that she had seen the defendant's dog without a muzzle on many occasions. On the occasion in question she saw the muzzle hanging round its neck.

Mr. Stephens said that the defendant's dog wore an old muzzle, not of the type prescribed by the Order.

Mr. d'Almada—There is no evidence on that. This is very irregular.

The Magistrate—There is no evidence. That is a separate offence.

Mr. Stephens said that his dog was a good dog and had not the power to fight. The other dog made an un-called-for attack. The defendant ought to be fined—if not, the law was no good. For the protection of the public he ought to be fined, and fined heavily—not \$10, nor \$20, but \$100.

Later Mrs. Stephens, addressing the solicitor for the defence, declared—You are as bad as he (presumably defendant) is. I remember that some months ago your dog attacked mine, and bit it, and I felt like assaulting you then.

Mr. d'Almada—It is a lucky thing you didn't.

Mr. d'Almada suggested that there was no case to answer, but the Magistrate held the contrary, and the case was adjourned till Tuesday, at noon.

CONCERT AT NAVAL CANTEEN.

There was a big muster of members of both branches of His Majesty's Services and others at the Royal Naval Canteen last evening, when a very enjoyable smoking concert, arranged by Naval men, was given. Among those present were Rear-Admiral R. H. Anstruther, R.N., Commander Gibson, R.N., and Captain Shearer, of the Shropshire L.I. The Naval Chaplain (Rev. G. M. Tichborne) occupied the chair. Mr. H. G. Lister was President and Hon. Secretary of the Concert Committee, the other members being Messrs. W. Currel, H. Dunn, J. Dunnell, W. Langshaw, F. Lever, G. Robson, W. Stratfield, and J. Williams. The Committee worked very hard to make the affair a real success, and they are to be congratulated on the excellent fruits of their labour. A careful search had unearthed quite a wealth of talent among those serving their King and country in this Colony, with the result that a varied and very entertaining programme of no fewer than 24 items was drawn up. In addition to the usual concert items there was an exhibition of three 3-minute romps between Paddy Finn and Nutty Colquhain. Those contributing to the programme were:—Perry Officer Raffill, Mr. A. E. Allen, Petty Officer Ray, Mr. J. Ward, Sipper Rogers, Privates Parsons, Williams, Owen, Roper, and Withall (Shropshire), Able Seaman W. Simon and J. Doran, and Mr. A. B. Bole, songs; Corporal Huxley (R.E.), pianoforte solo; Corporal Pritchard and Private Cross (Shropshire), banjo and mandolin duet; Private Vaughan (Shropshire) and Mr. H. Dunn, recitations; Corporal White (R.E.), violin solo; Private Robson (R.M.L.I.), lone solo; Sergeants Parrott and Williams (Shropshire), duet.

During an interval Commander Gibson presented prizes won in the Naval Canteen billiard tournament to the following:—Private Gates; 2, Private Stratford; 3, Able Seaman Westley; 4, Able Seaman Daniels; highest break outside other prize-winners, Able Seaman Powell.

"Tipperary," the final item on the programme, was heartily sung by all, and the singing of the National Anthem brought a happy evening to a close.

PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, August 26th.

BRITISH CARTOONS UPSET AUSTRIAN MARINES. As is perhaps fairly well known, Peking furnishes a unique instance of soldiers of the warring European nations living side by side in absolute peacefulness. Feelings may run high, it is true, but they have been kept under control and no open rupture of any kind has hitherto taken place. This record was broken on Saturday night when a party of Austrian bluejackets made an organised attack on the machine-room of the Peking Pavilion when a film showing British cartoons was being screened, and abstracted the offending film, damaged the machine, pulled down the front of the room, smashed the screen on the stage, destroyed several electric fans, and smashed a huge mirror at the entrance. The cartoon responsible should have amused anyone with any sense of honour, but of course our Germanic friends are lacking in that quality, and they could see no occasion to laugh in the portrayal of birds building nests in the unused guns of the German High Seas Fleet, or the grass-grown docks being trimmed with a lawn mower. Not even the pious prayer "Gott Strafe England" appealed to these Hunnish visitors, one of whom used his bayonet on the offensive cinematograph machine. The incident may prove awkward for the Chinese Government, which may be charged with remissness in not according protection on Chinese territory to British property; at any rate, it is doubtful if the British proprietor will get much satisfaction from the Austro-Hungarian Legation. Feeling among Britons here is very strongly against German and Austrian soldiers and marines being allowed inside any place of entertainment while wearing side-arms.

Of course the expected has happened; the management of the Pavilion has decided not to admit German and Austrian soldiers or marines.

PROGRESSIVE PEKING.

In spite of old-fashioned notions and old-fashioned ways, Peking, it must be conceded, is showing progress in a Western sense, although perhaps not at a Western rate of acceleration. The most noticeable improvements being carried out at present are in respect of main roads and drainage. I have already commented upon the re-adamising of the principal thoroughfares inside the city wall, and mention should now be made of the Chien Men Te Chai. The big stone flags which made this approach to the Temple of Heaven exceedingly rough and uneven have been removed and modern ideas of roadmaking are being carried into effect with the aid of two British and two Belgian steam-rollers. In passing, it may be worthy of note that in consequence of these operations the former sacred bridge on this roadway, over which none but the Emperor could pass, and round which all traffic had to be diverted, is now in use, but whether permanently or not remains to be seen. Attention is being paid to irrigation, and the canals are being rendered waterways in the proper sense of the word, as they will have to carry off more effectively the sewage of the city. Not only are the old stone drains, drains which are centuries old, being repaired, but new ones are being constructed, with the result that a distinct advance in sanitation can be recorded.

THE WAR ZONE IN SHANTUNG.

There are indications that the defined war zone in Shantung which has proved a difficult and thorny question for Japan will soon be cancelled and the Japanese military occupation which has been so distasteful to the Chinese will at length be brought to a termination. Already the light railway has been removed and the telegraph lines at Lungkow have been restored to the Chinese Administration. I am now informed that the two Governments have practically agreed upon the terms of the annulment of the war zone, and only the question of the date of putting this into effect remains to be decided.

THE LAST FU.

The last summer fu which is now happily ended proved exceedingly hot and trying, and the sultry weather conditions were by no means conducive to energy of any kind except perhaps that associated with the bar. Curiously enough, an atmospheric change took place exactly in accordance with the Chinese Calendar. Yesterday, the 24th is described as "the stopping of heat," and to-day brings a very appreciable drop in the thermometer with corresponding comfort to those who are unfortunate enough to be in Peking during the dog days.

RESOURCE.

The Exchange correspondent at the Dardanelles tells a good story of the lighter side of war. A sentry was court-martialled for having slept while on duty. He made a complete denial of the charge. "But you were actually snoring!" "I was praying, sir!" was the reply, and, since it was unanswerable, he was sent back to the trenches to "watch and pray."

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THE NEW WARFARE. SHORT RANGE WEAPONS.

The new warfare has made two apparently contradictory demands upon the maker of guns; one is for a weapon which will shoot further than any gun has ever shot before; and the other is for a weapon which will drop a shell a shorter distance from the muzzle than an enemy was ever expected to be. So one finds the Germans at work upon a gun which shall carry a world-shattering projectile from Calais to Dover, and at the same time devising quaint little mortars which will lob bins of high explosive about as far as man can punt a football.

Of the very big guns we have had little experience of late, writes the *Morning Post* correspondent from British Headquarters. They are somewhat extravagant things with which to do must firing, and expend on one expensive burst the labour which would produce a host of smaller and perhaps more needed projectiles. They may be indispensable for the reduction of fortresses, but they come rather expensive if employed merely to produce uneasiness and dig big holes in the ground. They may, if the capture of Calais is not delayed too long, add an autumnal attraction to certain South Coast resorts, but at the front their activity has very much diminished.

Quite the reverse, however, is true of the many short range weapons which have been devised to add to the discomforts of trench defence. Of course, the *minenwerfer* formed quite an early feature of the new fighting, and we produced in our turn various improvisations to deal with it. But the enemy's more recent inventions only resembled these first attempts as an air-gun resembles a rifle; in deadliness and detonating power there is about the same difference.

From the great variety in the projectiles which are dropped on our heads it may be assumed that the Germans consider their efforts to be still in the experimental stage; though, of course, there may be qualities unknown to us which make a particular type of weapon more suitable to one position than to another; since one finds very few sections of our trenches which have experienced the full range of novelties—a fact which has led to slight confusion in popular nomenclature.

Now learn of the arrival of some new unpleasantness and of the pet name attached to it, and when they experience something that seems to fit the description they attach to it the name of which they have been told. Thus one hears explosions attributed to the "Sausage," which were undoubtedly caused either by a "Rum-jar" or an aerial torpedo.

THE "RUM-JAR."

The detonation of the "Rum-jar" once heard is never likely to be forgotten, if one's ears are left with any further use for sound. The "Rum-jar" is named for its resemblance to the gallon stone jars in which ration rum is carried, but is rather more than double the size of the jar. The manner of its propulsion is not exactly determined, but it is believed to be propelled from some form of trench mortar. It seems capable of a considerable variety in range, but the estimates that one obtains of ranges may not be reliable, since few men are hardy, or foolhardy, enough, when a "Rum-jar" is in the air, to waste much time in determining its trajectory.

It is probably not often fired from quarters as close as have been attributed to it, despite the profound conviction of certain observers as to the exact spot from which it emerged. It is generally first caught sight of when approaching the top of its flight, which closely resembles that of a "geogly," only pitched up a little more. From that point it generally turns over and over in its descent, its size and the slowness of its flight enabling it to be followed easily, even from some distance, with the naked eye. It is exploded, apparently, either by a time or delayed percussion fuse, at least there seems to be no record of its ever having exploded in the air. It seems to be constructed of a thin steel case filled with high explosive—trinitro-toluol, in the experts' view.

The damage it causes is entirely due to its detonating quality; that is to say, it does not, like shrapnel or high explosive shell, rely on the metal it carries or which contains it for its effect. It is difficult to give an adequate conception of the noise it makes. There may be a difference in sounds due to the different rapidity of combustion of the explosive, for one might apply the term instantaneous without doing it to a great variety of combustions. The "rum-jar" seems to be more instantaneous than any other, there is a concentrated fury in its burst of sound which appears to outdo even the big howitzers.

THE AERIAL TORPEDO.

About the aerial torpedo there seems to be more mystery. It is the shape of a torpedo and is furnished with a propeller; but exactly what the propeller does for it seems not yet to have been solved. Nor does anyone appear to have guessed from what it is fired, the propeller suggesting obvious difficulties. Its flight is reported to be slow, its trajectory a good deal flatter than the "rum-jar." It seems also to consist of a high explosive in a thin steel casing; indeed, the Germans appear to have made up their minds that in the ideal instrument against trench defenders all the weight that can possibly be spared from the casing should be added to the explosive.

The "Sausage," probably the most common of the more recent inventions, is a steel cylinder resembling an elongated shell, about eighteen inches long. It is pitched up into the air very much like the "rum-jar," and is even more inclined, while falling, to turn over and over on its shorter axis. It is easily seen, and it generally explodes a second or two after reaching the ground. Its range appears to be variable. One has seen it fired from less than a hundred yards away, and much greater distances are reported. If fired from a mortar the discharge makes so little sound as to be almost inaudible. Like the others, it relies for its effects solely on the "shocking" qualities of its explosive.

A MYSTERIOUS POWER.

That such effects are not nervous only was proved the other day by a curious incident. The enemy suddenly began to shell a dug-out that saved as regimental headquarters. The first shot carried away an elm growing just behind the dug-out, the second struck a poplar about forty yards further on. Two men engaged on a me fatigue work near the poplar were killed on the spot, yet it was impossible to say by what agency. They had not been struck by any fragment of shell or splinter from the tree. Their clothes were unscathed, and there was no suspicion of gas. That they were both untouched is proof that they could not have been right on top of the explosion, and the shell was estimated as "certainly not bigger than a five-inch."

It is the five-inch, or what is supposed to be the five-inch, shell which has obtained the deceptively affectionate sobriquet of "Percy." It was this shell that prompted the soldier's cheerful remark that: "It either didn't hit you or you didn't know it had," by which he meant that its business was over before you had time to wonder where it was going to be a characteristic attribute to an abnormal rate of flight. It is true that you hear the extraordinary crack of its passage above your head, and its explosion almost simultaneously, but this would seem rather due to its use at short range and your proximity to its target, than to any exceptional velocity.

At present you have in the trenches the option, if it can be called an option, of being shelled by "Percies," "Piquettes"—which is a gun of much smaller calibre—and field guns, or being bombed by "Rum-jars," and their lesser kindred.

TRENCH HUMOUR.

If you can prevent the approach to yours of the enemy's trenches, "whizz-bang" tactics are resorted to. If you cannot or do not wish to prevent him, then you take to bombs. Some men find one kind of warfare more restful than another. Occasionally, when the opposing trenches are only a few yards apart, the inconvenience of the situation is accepted on either side with tacit humour and sometimes with a jest.

In a certain position near an awkward salient nocturnal operations had brought our lines within a few yards of the Germans. In order to prevent an attack from them at dawn a wire entanglement was hastily begun in front of our trenches, but its continuation had to be abandoned owing to the proximity of the enemy's lines. Next morning, it was discovered that the entanglement had been completed, and that a notice had been affixed to it conveying the intimation that the Germans had finished the obstacle, seeing that it was of equal service to both sides, but that they hoped the British would keep it in repair.

In a similar instance, where the lines were brought close together under cover of darkness, and we had been guarding against a counter-attack for some hours by burning Bengal lights, a weary voice was heard from the German trenches: "Oh, go to sleep, Mr. Englishman, do go to sleep."

KEEPING THE LINE.

TELEPHONE REPAIRERS' PERILS AT THE FRONT.

A glimpse of one line in the line of communications—the telephone communication line between trench and battery—is afforded in the letter printed below, which was written in a telephone dug-out on the west fighting front.

While I write this letter the farm in front of this dug-out is being shelled. Some of the dug-outs are very home-like. In mine I have boarded the walls with doors which have been blown down by shells. After doing the walls we have done the floor, and have trimmed the walls with material found in the ruins about here; in fact, our dug-out is a picture. By the way, we have an oil stove too.

As I look out from this telephone dug out I see nothing else but skeletons of houses. Thank God this is not England! I must say I have been very lucky. My duties are communication between trench and battery. When I hear a shell coming I lie flat down on the ground, which I think is the best plan, but the most dangerous duty is keeping up communication.

I was at the telephone when I found that my wires were cut; my linesman ran out and soon mended them. He had hardly finished mending the last wire when another shell came about ten yards in the rear of him and cut them again.

We were only out of communication for five minutes.

Such times as these make one wish one was somewhere else, but we know it is our duty; so we stick to it and trust to Providence.

The other evening I was ordered to go and mend the wires that ran across country to our firing trench. As I ran from one mound to another bullets just passed me by inches. I found the broken wire—it was the bursting of a shell that had cut about a yard out of it—and mended it, and soon got back, when I had a drink of tea.

The time I arrived was about midnight; they were shelling the road very much, so I went across the country. As I went I whistled, and thinking very much of the shells and bullets, I fell down bang into a shell hole. I thought to myself: "That's better than getting killed." When I entered my dug-out I found waiting for me an old black cat—how lucky. I stroked it, and it seemed to make a fuss of me, so I have kept it for luck.

15,000 men from the Salvation Army have gone to the front and more are going every day. The Salvation Army men appear to be very much appreciated by the military because of their good influence in the companies and the bandsmen have been appreciated for their musical abilities. It has been said that some of the military bands have been formed almost entirely of Salvation Army men.

INDIGESTION

HEADACHES BILIOUSNESS CONSTIPATION

Take care of your digestion, and your health will take care of itself. That is a sound rule of right living. Observe it by giving your stomach, liver and bowels the tonic assistance of Mother Seigel's Syrup, whenever they lose tone or are faulty in action. Experience has shown that this famous remedy is remarkably effective in restoring healthy activity to these important organs. Thousands of former sufferers from indigestion, biliousness, headaches, constipation, and kindred ailments attribute their present good health to the timely use of this deservedly popular remedy.

Mr. A. J. van Zyl, Steynsburg, Cape Province, wrote on September 24th, 1914:—"I cannot longer refrain from extolling the merits and efficacy of Mother Seigel's Syrup as an all-round family medicine. My experience has been one of many years. I attribute the present health, strength and robustness of my children to the periodical doses of this medicine administered by my wife. My wife and I have every confidence, and never lose an opportunity in recommending Mother Seigel's Syrup to sufferers from indigestion or bowel complaints, and the results have always justified our advice."

Mr. William Vansion Drake, 42 Railway Cottages, Kromstad, O.F.S., wrote on June 12th, 1914:—"About ten years ago I suffered from weakness in the stomach and from constipation. Eventually I had a positive distaste for food in any form. In addition I was afflicted with severe headaches. After suffering for upwards of six months, Mother Seigel's Syrup was recommended. On the completion of four bottles I had recovered."

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MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:

ADDRESS	FROM
Elgar E Davis	New York
Karvel S	Shanghai
engcon Serg	Bangkok

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:

ADDRESS	FROM
Hangsdong	Chitoo
Raymondice, 133, Connangui	Yokelama
Road	Kobe
Rayward, Tongo Maru	Shanghai
Yuzun & Co, Queen's Road	Kobe
Tongrangloorg	Kobe

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 3rd at Noon.—A weak anti-cyclone has formed over N. China and a considerable increase of pressure has occurred over that area. A depression is passing eastwards to the north of Hokkaido, causing moderate decreases over N. Japan. Pressure remains relatively low over the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.0 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST
Hongkong & Neighbourhood	N.W. winds, moderate; cloudy, rain, Wind probably veering to E. and lighter in evening.
Formosa Channel	N.W. winds, moderate to fresh.
South coast of China between the coasts of Hongkong and Lantau.	No 1
South coast of China between the coasts of Hongkong and Lantau.	No 1

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, September 3 d

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 5 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.74	29.78	29.75
Temperature	83	81	81
Humidity	70	95	88
Wind Direction	WSW	—	—
Force	3	1	0
Weather	o	of	o
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open air Temperature on 2nd .. 88
Lowest open air Temperature on 2nd .. 82

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 4th to 10th September.

Days of Week	HIGH WATER			LOW WATER		
	Days of Month	H'kong. Mean Time	Height	H'kong. Mean Time	Height	Height
Satur.	4	3. m.	ft. 11.5	5. m.	ft. 0.5	ft. 2.1
Sund.	5	No infer.	high	6. m.	low	water
Mon.	6	5.50	1.4	1.28	1.7	
Tues.	7	6.15	1.4	1.6	1.3	
Wed.	8	6.45	1.4	1.6	1.3	
Thurs.	9	7.15	1.4	1.6	1.3	
Fri.	10	7.45	1.4	1.6	1.3	

FORTHCOMING EVENT.

Friday, 17th Sept.—
Noon—Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"CIEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBROUGH, LONDON, GENOA, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"GLENIFFER."

Captain J. McGregor, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on SATURDAY, 4th Sept., at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 4th Sept. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th August, 1915. [510]

"BARBER" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "SHIMOSA"

FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 4th Sept. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 4th Sept., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 4th Sept., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th August, 1915. [911]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"SARDINIA"

Arrived Hongkong on 28th Aug. 1915.

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From London, &c., ex s.s. "Arabia"
From Persian Gulf, ex s.s. B. I. S. N.
and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 30th August, 1915. [1]

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE
RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY
For Demand Drafts on London on the day
of or preceding the departure of the
English Mails; also Table of the
Yearly Approximate Average
for 25 years.
FROM 1874 to 1909.

PRICE 4s Cash.

On Sale at the Daily Press Office or
Local Booksellers.

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION CO.**

TELEPHONE Nos. 232 and 133 T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

